ASHEVILLE NEWS.

VOL. 8—NO. 16. ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1856. WHOLE NO. 370.

THE ASHEVILLE NEWS

Is Published Weekly,

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

☞ TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞ No order for the paper, out of this county, will receive any attention, unless accompanied with the amount of one year's subscription.

☞ Advertisements inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞ For announcing the name of a candidate, Three Dollars.

From these terms there will be no departure, in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

AUCTION.

ON MONDAY of Buncombe Superior Court I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION all the remaining Stock of

GOODS

belonging to the firm of **Smith & McDowell,** commencing at 2 o'clock, P. M., each day, during Court week, until all the Stock on hand is disposed of.

On all sums over Five Dollars a credit of six months from the 6th day of October, 1856, interest from date, purchaser giving bond and approved security.

Our Stock is composed of all the various articles usually kept in a village store. Call on us and see if you can't get the best bargains ever bought in Asheville. The Goods must and will be sold.

The sale will take place in front of the Store, opposite J. H. Gudger's Hotel.

W. W. McDOWELL,
Surviving Partner of the firm of
SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Sept. 25, 1856. 2w

20 Shares of Bank Stock For Sale.

WE will offer for sale on Tuesday the 7th of October, precisely at 1 o'clock, at the door of the Bank in this place, the above Stock.

W. W. McDOWELL,
V. RIPLEY,
Exec's of J. M. Smith.

Asheville, Sept. 25.

NOW RECEIVING,

ONE of the largest assortments of FALL and WINTER GOODS, at the "cheap for cash" store of

A. T. SUMMEY & CO.

that will be found in this market, to which the attention of a discriminating public is invited.—It is not our intention to make a paper showing here of what we have, but if you want anything comfortable, good, or pretty, call and for yourselves judge whether any reliance can be placed in us, when we say that we have *the most* comprehensive stock in town, and which, for prompt pay, will be sold on as reasonable terms as any other house can afford to sell. We don't profess to sell goods for New York cost, but do profess to sell as cheap for the same kind of pay as the cheapest.

We receive in exchange for goods almost all kinds of country produce. Come on with it and your money, and we can satisfy any reasonable man.

A. T. SUMMEY & CO.,
Opposite Eagle Hotel.

Asheville, September 18, 1856.—tf

PERFUMERY,

Of all kinds, extracts, Cologne, shaving and toilet Soaps, tooth and hair Brushes, and fancy articles "too tedious to mention," will be found at the cheap fashionable store of

A. T. SUMMEY & CO.

September 18, 1856. tf

Notice.

THE members of the Asheville Mutual Insurance Company are hereby notified that an election of a Board of Directors of said Company, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the Office of the Secretary in the town of Asheville, on Friday the 10th day of October, prox. A full attendance is desired. Members not being in attendance may send up their proxies.

JAS. B. RANKIN, Sec'y.

Sept. 18, 1856.

Paints and Dye Stuffs.

1000 LBS White Lead in Oil. Warranted pure Lead ground in pure Linseed Oil and full weight.

Just received at ASTON'S.

300 Best Eng. Venetian Red.
200 " Spanish Brown.
500 " Putty.
200 " Sal Soda.
70 " Chrome Green, in oil.
1 Barrel Lampblack.
25 lbs Litharge.
25 " Prussian Blue.
75 " Chrome Yellow.
25 " Turkey Umber.
25 " Gum Shellac
12 Doz. Paint Brushes, assorted.
10 lbs Nutmegs.

Just received at ASTON'S.

September 11, 1856. tf

STORE HOUSE TO RENT.

THE subscriber wishes to rent, or lease for a term of years, the large and well situated STORE HOUSE now occupied by Smith and McDowell, on main street, opposite J. H. Gudger's Hotel. Application can be made to the undersigned, or in his absence to W. W. McDowell or J. H. Gudger.

JESSE S. SMITH.

Asheville, Aug. 28, 1856, tf

OUR GOODS

HAVE been purchased by one of the best buyers this market affords, and for Ladies and Gentlemen's wear we challenge competition. Call and examine our stock of

CLOTHING,

and if we can't please the most fastidious, we are much mistaken.

HATS,

From a cap for 37 1-2 cents, to a $5 50 Beaver of any grade, and any color from milky white to sooty black.

THE LADIES

Will also find Bonnets, Shoes, Zephyr Hoods, Capes, Gauntlets, Necklaces, materials for Talmas, and everything necessary to adorn and beautify, as well as to make comfortable.

Don't mistake the place.

A. T. SUMMEY & CO.

September 18, 1856. tf

Auction and Commission BUSINESS.

THE undersigned, at the solicitation of many gentlemen, has concluded to do a general Auction and Commission Business in the town of Asheville. He will receive and dispose of at public auction, all kinds of Property, including Real Estate, Negroes, Horses, Mules, Cattle, Wheat, Flour, Bacon, &c., &c. He pledges himself to do the best he can for those who entrust their interests to his hands.

He will attend sales in adjoining counties when desired.

REFERENCE—Any prominent citizen of Asheville.

W. T. DICKENSON.

Asheville, Sept. 4, 1856—6m

DR. P. A. WILHITE,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

ANDERSON C. H., S. C.,

HAS just received, and will keep, constantly on hand, a very large and well selected stock of

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, French and American.

Also, Dealer in American, French and English

Chemicals, Drugs,

Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine

Tobacco and Cigars.

FANCY ARTICLES AND DYE-STUFFS.

—*ALSO*—

Fine Brandies and Wines,

Sold only for medical purposes.

Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.

Physicians and Families can rely on having their prescriptions carefully compounded.

His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented.

☞ Call at No. 3, Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles' law office.

August 10, 1854

SELLING OFF AT COST.

THE undersigned, surviving partner of the Firm of Smith & McDowell, offers the entire Stock of GOODS at

COST.

The stock is large and desirable—was bought under favorable circumstances, and is now, in consequence of the death of the senior partner, offered at cost, for cash. Come on with your money, if you want the

CHEAPEST GOODS

Ever sold in North Carolina. Remember they

HAVE TO BE SOLD!

The business must be closed immediately, and bargains can be had.

Any person wishing to set up a country store, can purchase all or a part of our Stock on such terms as will enable them to make the money before they are required to pay for the Goods.

W. W. McDOWELL,
Surviving Partner.

Asheville, July 10, 1856.

THE most extensive assortment of Boots and Shoes ever offered in Asheville, for sale by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

For the Ladies.

Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, wool Shawls, of a superior quality.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

50.000 Steel Pens,

Assorted. All sizes qualities, prices and manufacturers, just received at ASTON'S.

june 5.

James' Neuralgic Liquid.

A certain cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramp Colic, &c. Just received and for sale at ASTON'S.

Aug. 21.

Molasses.

800 Gallons Molasses as good, if not the best, ever offered for sale in this country. SMITH BAIRD & CO.

May 1, 1856. tf

Fresh Citron.

JUST received at ASTON'S.

April 17.

If You are coming, why don't you come along?

And supply yourself with a lot of Spratt's Patent Hermetical Self-Sealing Fruit Cans—a new and indispensable article for the lovers of good things. Just received by Express at the People's Emporium, by the public's obedient servant,

Aug. 14. E. J. ASTON.

HAVE you seen that Jewelry and Perfumery, at ASTON'S.

Mar20tf

PIANOS—MUSIC.

A LARGE and well selected stock of the best maker's PIANOS, may be found at all times at Factory prices At

Ramsay's Music Store,

178 Richardson Street, Columbia, S. C.

Especial attention is invited to the famous Hallett, Davis & Co's Piano, so superior in tone, finish and durability.

Columbia, August 18, 1856—1y

MOUNTAIN HOTEL,

MORGANTON, N. C.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT continues open for the reception of the travelling public.—Its character as a *first class Hotel;* its admirable location with regard to *coolness and quietness,* being remote from the noise and bustle of the Court Square, and the disorder of the drinking establishments in that vicinity; its fine mountain views, and receiving the mountain air, fresh and unobstructed, and yet being near enough to the public square for any object of business, is too well known to need further commendation; and the proprietor has added, and is still adding, to its comforts and conveniences, and he hopes to merit and continue to receive the very large share of public patronage which he has formerly had.

J. M. HAPPOLDT.

Morganton, July 10th, 1856.

N. B. Persons desirous of coming direct from Charlotte to Morganton will find ready facilities of transportation, there being a daily line of Stages from Charlotte to Lincolnton and at Lincolnton Col. B. P. Johnston, the proprietor of the Hotel, keeps good horses, carriages, and drivers, for public use; and at Morganton the subscriber also is ready at any time to transport persons to any point to which they may wish to go.

J. M. H.

Keep it Before the People.

THAT there is just now opening at ASTON'S the largest and best selected stock of pure

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

ever offered to the citizens of Western North Carolina.

He takes pleasure in calling the attention of Physicians and others to his stock, which, having been purchased of the best houses in New York and Philadelphia, are pure, fresh and reliable.

Call and examine for yourselves.

June 5, 1856. tf

Bring on Your Wool.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his old friends and customers that he is still at the old stand on Reems Creek prepared as heretofore to card their Wool in superior style.

JOHN S. WEAVER.

May 22, 1856.

A LARGE stock of fashionable READY MADE CLOTHING, just received, and for sale, by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

NOTICE.

READER, you know that I must now collect all the debts due the firm of Smith & McDowell. Delays are dangerous.

W. W. McDOWELL,
Surviving Partner.

July 17, 1856.

JUST received a fine lot of Hammered Tire Iron by

CHAPMAN, RARKIN & CO.

August 7, 1856.

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber is still carrying on the

Smithing Business,

in all its branches, at his old stand in the south end of Asheville.

The superior manner in which he has horses shod, carriages, buggies and wagons ironed, and all manner of work done, are too well known to render it necessary to more than say, he will, as heretofore, turn out none but good work.

Country produce of all kinds taken in payment for work, but it must in every case be delivered before the work is removed.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,

March 20, 1856.—1y

1000 Lbs. Old Copper

WANTED, for which I will pay Stoves or Tin Ware.

H. LINDSEY.

March 20, 1856.—tf

FRESH RAISENS.—A few boxes just received, at ASTON'S.

Save Your Wood,

BY buying some of my STOVES for cooking and warming your rooms.

ALSO,

Call and examine a large assortment of

TIN WARE,

of every variety, which I will sell cheap for cash or old Copper, wholesale or retail.

Any article in my line made to order at short notice.

H. LINDSEY.

Asheville, March 20, 1856.—tf

Notice.

APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature for a Charter for a Turnpike Road from James Toms', on the Hickory Nut Turnpike, to the Plank Road Bridge on Swannanoa.

Sept. 18, 1856.

THE NEWS.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1856.

Gen. Cass at Tippecanoe.

The largest meeting ever held in the United States was lately held by the democracy of the Northwest at the Tippecanoe battle ground, in Indiana. Gen. Cass was present and made a speech, the eloquent conclusion of which follows:

"I am an old man, having past the age of threescore years and ten, and I tell you, aye, and repeat it again and again, that the Union is in danger! Let me entreat you by the blood of your forefathers, shed on this and on scores of other battle-fields—by your present prosperity—by all your hopes for the future—by all that you hold most sacred and dear—hold on to the Union—hold on to it in life, and almost in death! It has made us prosperous and happy, and placed our country's fame high among the nations of the earth.—If the Union is lost, all is lost. Anarchy first will ensue, and then despotism. Oh, my friends beware—beware! Think, pause, and again think, before giving countenance to those whose patriotism embraces but a segment of the country. We have here to-day a son of Henry Clay, who now sleeps in his grave. The son reminds me of his father, my friend, and as noble a patriot as ever breathed. It is to me a source of great consolation, that though we differed on almost every political question, I never in my life spoke a disrespectful word of him. He was my friend at his death. I attended his dying couch, and caught almost the last accents that fell from his lips. He said Mr. Fillmore was his first choice for the Presidency, but if he could not be elected, he preferred to see the Whigs unite upon a Union Democrat.—These were almost his last words, my friends, and most earnestly would I commend them to your consideration.

HOW STANDS THE RECORD? In 1840 Mr. Buchanan addressed a Democratic convention in Pennsylvania as follows:

"The whig party had in Mr. Clay a candidate of whom they might justly be proud—a man of bold and fearless heart, a man of blood and commanding eloquence, and a man of distinguished ability. Although opposed to his political principles, yet I have ever felt for him the highest regard"

And yet, in the face of the above declaration, Mr. Buchanan has been stigmatized "the slanderer of Henry Clay."

MR. BUCHANAN'S CHARITIES. In the fall of 1849 James Buchanan made a donation of four thousand dollars "for the relief of poor and indigent females in the city of Lancaster." The fund produces $240 interest, annually, which is applied to the purchase and distribution of fuel to the poor and indigent females. It is a perpetual trust, and a perpetual fund that will furnish some thirty or forty poor families with fuel enough to prevent suffering from the want of it every winter for all time to come.

The above is only one of the many evidences of Mr. Buchanan's judicious and warm hearted generosity.

A GREAT TEAM. The Democrats of Bartholomew county, Indiana, are wide awake. They have organized a team of a hundred horses to draw an immense hickory wagon to the Greensburg convention on the 17th. Each horse will have a rider—one of the *hickory* boys—and will be elegantly caparisoned. The "Hoosiers" are up and doing.—They are determined to ride down Black Republicanism and place themselves in the breach that the disunionists would make.

☞ At Harrison Lake, Wisconsin, lately, a sportsman on shooting a duck in the lake was horrified to see a man spring forward and fall on the beach near by. It appears that the ball struck a wave and bounded back in a line varying only about fifteen degrees from whence it started, and passed through the heart of the man who fell, killing him instantly.

☞ Previously to the Presidential election of 1848, James Buchanan made a powerful speech in Washington in favor of the election of Lewis Cass; to which Mr. Webster replied in full at a whig meeting held in Faneuil Hall on the 24th of October following. In commencing his speech, Mr. Webster said—

"Gentlemen, I saw this morning a speech delivered lately in Washington by the present Secretary of State, Mr. Buchanan, a gentleman who is among the first, if not the very first, of his party, in point of character and standing in the country. Differing from most of the sentiments in this speech, I still do its author the credit and justice to say, that it is a manly speech."

PRESBYTERIANS. The Presbyterians of this country have 2,300 ministers and 3,100 churches, and nearly 250,000 communicants. For various church uses they raise, annually, two and a quarter millions of dollars.

The onion, it is said, destroys the attractive body of the magnet. It has the same effect with young ladies.

Trouble of the Cherokee Indians with their Negroes.

A letter from the Catholic Mission, in the Osage Nation, dated the 26th ult., gives us the following information:

"Our Osages, in returning from the summer hunt, found in the vicinity of the Arkansas River some few dead bodies, say three colored and one half red. A party of Cherokees were here in pursuit of runaway negroes, well provided with arms, and we suppose they overtook them in the plains and had battle."

So it goes. Not only the Territories of the United States, but the Indian Territories, are invaded by Abolitionists, and mischief and murder follows. The Cherokee nation of Indians, as is well known, are owners of large numbers of slaves, and are the cultivators of large plantations. A year ago, certain abolition teachers of the church, located in that nation, commenced tampering with the slaves, and the Indian owners became indignant at it, and remonstrated against their conduct.—they were invited to quit the nation if they could not desist from these mischievous practices, and we recollect that their conduct was brought before some of the church assemblages of the North, but of the result we are not so well satisfied—whether they left the Cherokee nation or not. But the legitimate teachings of the Abolitionists are seen in the brief record which we have made above.

TIT FOR TAT. The people of New York begin to threaten that if the San Francisco Vigilance Committee does not stop sending all the rascals in that place to New York, they will be compelled in self defence to banish New York rascals to San Francisco.

Home Influence.

Let us look into several cottages inhabited by working men and women. Here is one where there is health, and strength, and regular wages, and little children, and a kind hearted husband and an affectionate wife.—What prevents it from being a happy home? What sends its master, cross and discontented, evening after evening, to the jovial tavern, and brings him back night after night staggering and brutal? The want of comfort.—Instead of a bright little fireside, a comfortable arm chair, a singing tea kettle, a tidied room and merry children, which would make the weary man's return a pleasure and a comfort, he finds the fire out—no food prepared—the children squalling—every chair filled with dirty clothes, or candlesticks, or unwashed dishes—the wife dirty and forlorn, changed, oh, how changed, from the smiling Jean of his early courting days. He had a few pence in his pocket. The tavern is not far off. Whisky is cheap, and does instead of food or fire. Whisky is cheap and raises the spirits. Whisky is cheap, and the sellers and buyers thereof are comfortable and merry. Little wonder, then, that the working man takes up his hat and is off to drown his cares in poison. Yet the husband is blamed and the wife pitied! Very likely the want of order in the mistress of this uncomfortable home proceeds from want of knowledge. Perhaps she was a factory girl, and after working hours she did nothing but dress, and visit and gossip. So she was ignorant of cooking, darning, washing, and managing a house, and she has had no time to learn since. The consequence is, that instead of having nice, wholesome, cheap, hot little dinners, her husband dines upon bread and cheese, or oatmeal or potatoes. His porridge in the morning is full of knots and soot, and tastes of tallow, and is as salt as brine; his tea at night is made with unboiled water in a dirty tea pot; the washings last twice as long as they need do; the fire smokes because the chimney is never swept; the stockings are full of holes, and the Sunday clothes ill kept and moth eaten.

Let us try another cottage, and we find an active, bustling mistress, but still the same weary story, the wife wanting in all good influence, the husband drinking away the wages which would lift his family above hunger and misery. Here the cause is want of temper. The husband comes home tired and irritated by the unpleasant toils of the day, and, instead of being soothed and comforted, he finds his wife in what is popularly known as "the dorts." The poor children are scolded, and slapped till they cry—the husband interferes angrily, and is answered by rude and rough reproaches for some offence of the day before, and so comes on a miserable quarrel, and the husband rushes to the good tempered host of the tavern. Perhaps he is not given to drinking, but he cannot sit by the bright fire, and join in the merry talk, without taking at least one glass for the benefit of the house; and oh! the thousands who are ruined by the beginning of "just one glass." Wives and mothers of our workingmen, when will ye learn that unkind words and rude manners are crimes, because they produce crimes, awful and eternal in their consequences? When will ye remember that the way to convince a husband of his wrong and unkindness is not to scold, but to love—not to repulse, but to win?

A godly woman who lived fifteen hundred years ago, used to say that if the fists of the husbands were rough, the tongues of their wives were sharp, and that she knew the truth of the proverb, that "a soft answer turneth away wrath." Her method of management and success in domestic life she described in these words: "When my lord and master scolds, I pray; when he is angry, I forgive him, or give him kindly words; and thus I have not only calmed his anger, but it has come to this blessed issue, that he has been converted, and is a christian."—*Sunbeams in the Cottage.*

President Pierce.

As soon as the Army Appropriation Bill was defeated at the regular session of Congress, by the Black Republican party in the House of Representatives, like a firm and gallant man and noble patriot, President Pierce determined to make their constituents feel the effects of it. He instantly ordered the contracts for military purposes to be suspended in some of the New England States. A large number of workmen were discharged at Springfield and other places. This, no doubt, had its effect in producing a reaction with their Representatives in Congress. The President took the responsibility, too, of convening Congress at an extra session within three days after their adjournment! History will do him justice for his spirit and patriotism. The American people will honor and love him. He is a Northern man who knows no North, no South, no East, no West. The narrow, selfish and factious sectionalism which disgraces the age, and dishonors the memory of Washington, finds no place in his noble heart.—*Southern Patriot.*

A WORD TO SOUTHERN MERCHANTS.—We were shown a letter yesterday from a Philadelphia correspondent of a house in this place, a part of which surprised us very much. It is this: The house here had ordered materials to be purchased for them by their agent, from a house with whom they had been trading, which was executed as supposed upon the usual terms, four or six months.—On the next day, to the surprise of the agent, he received a message stating that the head of the firm had "concluded that it was not desirable to receive any Southern paper owing to the political difficulties between the North and the South, but would sell for cash."—The agent very properly returned in reply, that "if these were his feelings he would not buy from him on any terms whatever." We also understand that another merchant who had purchased from another firm in Philadelphia, goods in his line, on going to New York, and seeing a card expressing similar feelings to the above, he immediately sent them word that they need not pack his goods, for he would not receive them. The houses referred to above are D. Scull & Son, and Morris L. Hallowell. Now our opinion has always been that if our merchants had declined purchasing their goods at Philadelphia and New York and stopped at Baltimore, abolitionism would have been nipped in the bud. Affect a man's interest and you will soon bring him to terms.—*Charlotte (N. C.) Whig.*

THE DEAD SEA.—Though in breadth not exceeding ten miles, the Dead Sea seems boundless to the eye when looking from north to south, and the murmur of its waves, as they break on its flint-strewn shore, together with the lines of driftwood and fragments of bitumen on the beach, give to its waters resemblance to the ocean. Curious to experience the sensation of swimming in so strange a sea, I put to the test the accounts of the extreme buoyancy felt in it, and I was quickly convinced that there was no exaggeration in what I heard. I found the water almost tepid, and so strong that the chief difficulty was to keep sufficiently submerged, the feet starting up in the air at every vigorous stroke. When floating, half the body rose above the surface, and with a pillow, one might have slept upon the water. After some time the strangeness of the sensation in some measure disappeared, and on approaching the shore I carelessly dropped my feet to walk out, when lo! as if a bladder had been attached to each heel, they flew upwards, the struggle to recover myself sent my head down, the vilely bitter and briny water, from which I had hitherto guarded my head, now rushed into my mouth, eyes, ears and nose, and for one horrible moment the only doubt I had was whether I was to be drowned or poisoned. Coming to the surface, however, I swam to land, making no further attempt to walk in deep water, which I am inclined to believe is almost impossible.

[*Eastern Travel.*

THE HEIGHT A COLT WILL ATTAIN WHEN GROWN.—Mr. J. R. Martin, of Lexington, Ky., gives out the following upon this point:

I can tell you how any man may know, within an inch, the height a colt will attain to when full grown. The rule may not hold good in every instance, but in nine cases out of ten it will. When the colt gets to be three weeks old, or as soon as it is perfectly straightened in its limbs, measure from the edge of the hair on the hoofs to the middle of the first joint, and for every inch it will grow to the height of a hand of four inches, when its growth is matured. Thus, if this distance be found sixteen inches it will make a horse sixteen hands high. By this means, a man may know something of what sort of a horse, with proper care, he is to expect from his colt. Three years ago I bought two very shabby looking colts for $20 each, and sold them recently for $200. So much for knowing how to guess properly at a colt.

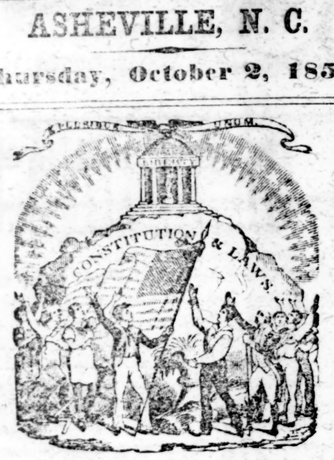
A GOOD LESSON.—The Cincinnati Gazette learns that "a young and handsome girl, residing on Sycamore street, attempted, on last Sunday evening to commit suicide by swallowing a large dose of laudanum. Soon after taking it she rued the rash act, told what she had done and became exceedingly afraid she would die. A physician was called in, used the stomach pump, and yesterday the girl was doing well, and not only likely to recover from the effects of the poison, but also from a love fit, that it seems induced the foolish attempt. "Oh Doctor!" said she to her physician, "wouldn't it have been horrible to have killed myself for such a stupid fellow as——; why, when he heard of it, he said he always thought I was a blamed fool!"

Mrs. Partington says the only way to prevent steam boat explosions is to "make the engineers bile their water on shore." In her opinion all the bustin is done by cooking the steam on board.

THE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, October 2, 1856.



Democratic Republican Ticket.

For President:

JAS. BUCHANAN,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

For Vice President:

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,

OF KENTUCKY.

ELECTORS

For President and Vice President.

For the State at Large:

HENRY M. SHAW, of Currituck,
SAMUEL P. HILL, of Caswell.

Districts:

1st Dist., W. F. MARTIN, of Pasquotank,
2d " W. J. BLOW, of Pitt,
3d " M. B. SMITH, of New Hanover,
4th " GASTON H. WILDER, of Wake,
5th " S. E. WILLIAMS, of Alamance,
6th " JOHN M. CLEMENT, of Davie,
7th " R. P. WARING, of Mecklenburg.
8th " W. W. AVERY, of Burke.

Public Speaking.

Hon. Thomas L. Clingman will address the people at this place next MONDAY. Let every body turn out and hear for themselves.

☞Mr. Holland, the Sheriff of Haywood county, died at Waynesville a few days since. The County Court elected Mr. Green to serve until the next regular election by the people.

Thanks

To Hon. David S. Reid, of the U. States Senate, for some valuable public documents.

☞The "North Carolina Common School Journal," is the title of a neat publication the first number of which has just made its appearance. It is Edited by Rev. Calvin H. Wiley, Superintendent of Common Schools. It is to be issued quarterly, at 50 cents per annum. Address Mr. Wiley at Raleigh.—We hope to see the Journal extensively circulated, as its general diffusion cannot fail to beget a more lively interest in the great cause to which it is devoted.

Still They Come!

The rush of old line Whigs and patriotic Know Nothings to the support of Buchanan and Breckinridge, is one of the gratifying evidences of the near approach of the long wished for time when the South shall present an unbroken front to her enemies—when her people, no longer distracted by party bickerings and petty jealousies, shall make a united, determined, and successful struggle in defence of the Union and the Constitution.

In our paper to day will be found a noble and patriotic letter from James W. Osborn, Esq., of Charlotte, giving the reasons which induce him, an old line Whig, to support Mr. Buchanan. Mr. Osborn is no ordinary man. Highly respected and esteemed by all his numerous acquaintance, for his elevated social and moral character, he is at the same time the pride of his friends and the admiration of all, on account of his commanding intellect, talents, and oratorical powers. He is a gentleman of unbounded popularity, and deservedly so. Read his letter, and then hand it round among your neighbors.

In the "Western Democrat" we also find a letter from A. C. Williamson, Esq., of Charlatte. Mr. W. is a lawyer of distinction, a member of the Know Nothing organization, and was for several years the editor of the "North Carolina Whig." He says the safety of the Union requires the election of Mr. Buchanan, and as a patriot he yields his personal predilections, and joins the great National Democratic party in its efforts to preserve the Union. We have not space, or Mr. W.'s letter should appear in our columns.

From every quarter comes up the same cheering news of a union of all the conservative men of all parties, preparatory to a grand struggle to beat back fanaticism and treason and to perpetuate the Union of the States! Buchanan and Breckinridge will not, it is confidently believed, lose an electoral vote in the South, and they are certain to carry enough Northern States to secure their election beyond a peradventure. The people are thoroughly aroused to the dangers which threaten them. Fillmore's corporal guard in the South may howl themselves hoarse, to keep up their courage and deceive the people, but it will all be in vain. The people have willed, and their will is omnipotent.

☞There were four deaths in Charleston from yellow fever, on the 23d ult.

"Speaking Against Time."

We penned an article a couple of weeks since, in relation to the course of Mr. Hyman, the Know Nothing condidate for Elector, in occupying nearly all the afternoon in the delivery of his speeches, thus cutting off all chance for full and free discussion. The Editor of the Spectator regales us with an account of what he said and done at Franklin. But we would remind him that his exploits at that place have no connection whatever with the matter at issue between us.—We spoke only of his course here and at Murphy. We charged him with a lack of fairness, in consuming the larger portion of the time usually allotted to such discussions.—He attempts to do away the force of our charge by an explanation and denial, and puts words into our mouth which we never used, and then valiently charges us with falsehood. We do not intend, however, that he shall escape in any such manner. He says—

"First, *we are charged with violating an agreement with Mr. Coleman when we spoke in this place.* We never made any agreement with Mr. Coleman. He told us he desired to reply. To which we very cheerfully consented. He never asked for a division of time. Nothing was said about it. We spoke about 2 1-2 hours. His reply was nearly as long. We never heard there was any complaint about the time we consumed until we saw the last News."

The above is the most remarkable paragraph we ever saw in a newspaper. The Editor's memory is treacherous. We never charged him with violating an agreement with Mr. Coleman. Nothing of the kind occurs in our article. Here is what we said, and all that we said, in relation to his speech at this place—

"He made a speech at this place during the week of the Extra Court in June, on which occasion Mr. Coleman asked him for a division of time, that the people might hear both sides. Mr. Hyman refused, and as the appointment was his, there was no alternative but to submit to the ungenerous course he had chosen."

We repeat, distinctly, that Mr. Coleman did ask for a division of time, which Mr. Hyman declined. It is very remarkable, too, that Mr. H. never heard any complaint of his course on this occasion, until he saw it in the News. Mr. Coleman complained at the time that Mr. Hyman had not only talked away all the time, but nearly all the people, also.—Our cotemporary was sitting in three feet of him, and it is a little singular that he failed to hear what gentlemen in all parts of the house heard. We have no desire to give undue importance to so trivial a matter, but if the statements here made are denied, we shall substantiate them with the best of proof.

So much for "speaking against time" at this place.

In regard to the course of the Editor of the Spectator at Murphy, we have but one witness to introduce to prove our charge that he occupied more than a fair share of time—and that witness is the gentleman himself. Writing to the Spectator from Murphy, he said—

"As I was determined to present all the pending issues in the canvass fairly before the people, *I occupied a good portion of the afternoon.*"

If he is disposed to impeach this testimony we do not know that it is any particular concern of our's. According to his own statement, he "occupied a good portion of the afternoon."

In view of all the facts, we submit that if a "sheer fabrication, of the whole cloth, invented for a political purpose," has been manufactured, we are not responsible, not being the *artist.*

Render Unto Cæsar, &c. The latest news of moment may be found under our Telegraph head. For our despatches we are indebted to the Columbia "South Carolinian," one of the ablest and most reliable journals in the Union. It comes as near our idea of a model newspaper as we ever expect to see.

Fowlkes' Financial Express. We have for some time past been favored with the regular visits of this truly valuable journal. It is published at Memphis, Tenn., and Edited with signal ability by Dr. Fowlkes. It is devoted principally to commercial and monetary affairs, and watches with sleepless vigilance over the interests of the industrial and honest business classes of the community. The way the Doctor pours hot shot into rotten Banks, corrupt Brokers, and thievery generally, is refreshing to honest men, but distressing to rogues.

Horrible. The New Orleans Picayune of 19th ult., says a shark was recently caught below that city. The monster measured 17 feet 10 inches in length from tail to snout, and nine feet in circumference. He had 7 rows of teeth, three of the rows being almost hidden in the upper gums. His liver exactly filled up a beef barrel.

In his paunch was found the body of a man, in a half decomposed state. So far as could be judged, the corpse was that of a well dressed man, of medium size—white shirt with pearl buttons, coarse silk undershirt, cotton socks, and shoes nearly new, of the Congress gaiter kind.

The shark had also in his stomach several pieces of old canvass, such as are used by vessels in their rigging.

The jaw bone of this sea pirate is now exhibited in New Orleans. It is large enough to take in a sugar barrel.

National Convention of "Old Line" Whigs.

In a hurriedly written article last week we gave our opinion of the character of the body which recently assembled at Baltimore under the imposing title of "National Convention of Old Line Whigs." With all that was said and done on the occasion now fully before us, we are prepared to reaffirm all our strictures, and unhesitatingly to declare it the most transparent effort at knavery developed during this very fruitful canvass. As the Richmond Enquirer very truthfully remarks, the action of this "Convention" will influence the result of the Presidential election about as much as a summer's shower affects the tides of the ocean. Never did any set of men get together who represented so little of the popular interests, and whose declarations express so little of the thought and feeling of the country. It was emphatically and exclusively a convention of politicians, and of broken down politicians, too.—From Wm. A. Graham, the great defeated for the Vice Presidency, down to Alexander Rives, the unsuccessful aspirant for the small honors of a county constituency, they all belong to the same class of disappointed placemen.

A convention implies a purpose and an act of deliberation. But it is obvious from the proceedings of these Old Line Whigs in Baltimore, that they got together for the simple object of ratifying the Know Nothing nominations of the Philadelphia Convention. Listen to the Hon. Wm. A. Graham:

"But he knew the purpose for which he came here. (Applause.) And the purpose for which the present Convention came here was to persuade the people to take Millard Fillmore. (Loud cheers and applause for several minutes.) Like the man who when asked if he would take this woman to be his wedded wife, he replied he 'came a purpose.' (Laughter and applause.) If they did not do what the people who sent them here expected of them, why they would disappoint them; and the delegates had better not, perhaps, return home again."

This is an honest confession of the fact that the Baltimore Convention of "Old Line" Whigs is simply an expedient for the promotion of Fillmore's desperate fortunes. The National Intelligencer—the organ *par excellence* of the Old Line Whigs—is indignant at the fraud on its party and the country. Hear it:

"We suppose that this Convention was intended for consultation and deliberation, and not merely to enunciate a foregone conclusion; and we may be pardoned for admitting a doubt of the freedom of choice of a body of Whigs to whom it is held to be treasonable to offer the name of Edward Everett, or of Edward Bates, or of Francis Granger, or of John Bell, of Rufus Choate, or of John M. Clayton, or of any other genuine Whig, North or South, for its consideration."

The third and fourth resolutions adopted on the occasion deprecate sectional parties.—Why then did they not denounce the Black Republican organization? Why did they not record an emphatic protest against the election of Fremont? And why did they not pledge themselves to the support of Buchanan, the only national candidate, and to cooperation with the Democracy, the only national party? Perhaps they considered that the best way to manifest their aversion to sectionalism, was by declaring themselves in favor of a candidate who is equally and impartially repudiated in all sections.

The fifth and sixth resolutions declare that they have no more sympathy for the Democracy than for the Black Republicans! Not quite as much, perhaps.

The seventh and eighth resolutions formally nominate Fillmore for the Presidency. He is nominated, however, with an ambiguous and indirect protest against the principles of the Know Nothing party.

The ninth resolution nominates Donelson for the Vice Presidency. The nomination of Andrew Jackson Donelson, a renegade Democrat, attests a wonderful devotion to Whig principles and the reputation of the whig party. This act exposes the true character of the movement. This Convention is a mere tender to the Philadelphia Convention of K. Nothings. Neither is worth a moment's consideration in the canvass, and they are equally contemptible in combination.

☞Col. Andrew Joyner, of Halifax county, aged 71 years, died a few days since. He commanded a regiment during the war of 1812, and was for many years a successful merchant, legislator, and leading citizen in all spheres.

Dead, Dead! The only know nothing paper in South Carolina, (the New Era, published in Columbia,) has ceased to exist.

Hogs. The fall trade in hogs is fairly opening at Cincinnati and other western points. They are quoted in Cincinnati on the 17th ult. at $5 25 and $5 50 per hundred, gross.

Scarce. A gentleman writing from Towns county, Georgia, to the Editor of the Augusta Constitutionalist, says he does not believe that more than five votes will be cast against Buchanan in that county.

☞For the characteristic tirade of cowardly blackguardism in the Spectator of this week, headed "Locofoco Depravity," we have no other feeling than that which we have ever entertained for its auther—*contempt.*

☞We have conversed with several gentlemen who were at Waynesville last week, and heard the speaking there. Mr. Erwin replied to the long and stupid *compilation* of old papers read by John D. Hyman, the K. N. candidate for Elector, and if our accounts are to be relied on—and they are from gentlemen of the highest standing—he left hardly a grease spot of *Know Nothingism* or its eminently proper representative.

Mr. Clingman made a short talk to the people *before dinner*, and as it is not usual to commence political discussions until after dinner, of course he in no wise interfered with Hyman's appointment. But the Spectator complains, of course, and very modestly says—

"We do think that common fairness and courtesy should dictate to him the propriety of holding his tongue on the days WE have appointed to speak."

Bah! Mr. Clingman, don't you feel bad? You ought to! How dare you open your mouth, even before dinner, when "WE" are to speak after dinner? It was very presumptuous in you, Mr. Clingman, and it is to be hoped you will behave better in future!

Hyman says he has "no objections to meeting all the champions of Democracy in the District." Remarkable man! We verily believe he could *read* the last one of them to—sleep.

All these blustering accounts, served up in weekly doses to the patient readers of the Spectator, of the herculean work that is being wrought by its Editor in behalf of Fillmore, are sheer gammon, intended for a foreign market. There is no enthusiasm, no confidence, in the ranks of the Know Nothing party in "these ends of the earth," and the editor of the Spectator is not the man to impart any. His own party have no confidence in his sagacity. He has lost every battle since his location in the District. He has always boastingly predicted the success of his candidates, and the result has as uniformly contradicted his assertions. He can slander and abuse us to his heart's content. He can bawl himself hoarse in behalf of Know Nothingism, but when his work is done he will find he has made nothing for himself and even less for his party.

☞The weather is cold and winter like. The mountains west of this are covered with snow.

A Smart Child. A Know Nothing sheet, published at Aberdeen, Mississippi, called the Conservative, charges Mr. Buchanan with siding with Aaron Burr against Mr. Jefferson in 1801—fifty five years ago, when Mr. Buchanan was only about nine or ten years old.

Early Frost. The Columbia South Carolinian, of the 24th ult., says—

"We were visited yesterday morning by quite a heavy frost. It is the earliest that we have ever known it appear."

Put 'Em Out. The people of St. Paul, Minnesota, held a public meeting recently, with a view to the adoption of summary measures for the extirpation of the gamblers, cut throats and thieves who infest that city.

Warning to Dandies. Paul Stillman died in New York last week, from the effects of wearing tight boots. He had them on his feet only two hours. Mortification set in, which made amputation necessary, and utter prostration of the system followed.

Strong Recommendation. In the Black Republican Convention that nominated Fremont, a gentleman from Ohio, opposing his nomination, asked, "What has he done?"—Thaddeus Stevens replied, "He has killed two grisly bears!"

Mysterious.

Some time in June last a man was out hunting in Alamance county, near the road leading from Mebane's station to Yanceyville, and ten miles north of the former place, when he stumbled over a bundle lightly covered with leaves.

On examination, he found it to contain two silk shirts and a pair of silk drawers. The shirts had rents in them as if made with a dagger, and both shirts and drawers were covered with blood, then nearly fresh. They were hung upon a bush, where they continue to this day.

We were passing the place last week, when we received the account above given, and examined these silent mementoes of some bloody deed. The articles, though weather beaten, are in good preservation. On the drawers, the name "Thos. Jones, Tenn," is printed in indellible ink; but a mark is drawn across this, and "J. Bruce" is written in a large clear hand. One of the shirts has written on the silk border, in a beautiful small hand, the name "E. Walters." The opinion prevails in the neighborhood that a foul murder has been committed; but no clue has been discovered to the mystery; and the above comprises all that is known of the affair.

These facts have not before been published; and we publish them now, because it is possible that the names on the bloody garments may lead to some discovery. Pass it around. —*N. C. Christian Advocate.*

The notorious Anson Burlingame, of Massachusetts, has been making speeches in Chicago, in which he has been pouring out upon the South the vials of his wrath, because he was afraid of Brooks. While he was in the midst of one of his filthy harangues there, the cry of fire was raised, and by reason of the hubbub, which was thereby created in the crowd, he was compelled to pause. A waggish urchin in the group thereupon called out, "Go ahead, old fellow, don't be afraid, *Brooks aint here.*"

The boy knew a thing or two.

What Shall we Do?

The following capital article is from the *South Side Democrat:*

Calmly, soberly, without parade, with no excitement nor any affectation of it, the South is making up her response to this question.

Abolitionism presents to us the simple alternative issue, submission or conquest, and with subtle refinement of cruelty proposes to enforce her will through the medium of a man born and reared on our own soil, who, in the execution of the behests of his master's will, superadds to the malice of a tyrant, the infamy of a traitor. Trusting as we do that there may be found conservatism and patriotism enough in the land to save us from the damnation of the faction, it is idle to deny that the result may deceive us, and John Charles Fremont, a Rocky mountain scout, may be chosen to fill the seat of George Washington.

The South contemplates this contingency and is preparing more rapidly than her foes believe to meet it. From one end of her border to the other the question is being agitated with daily increasing interest—what is the most speedy, effectual and safe method of dissolving all political connection with the North? That the naked question of dissolution in the contingency named is settled, admits of little doubt. Indeed, its truth is recognized by men of all parties, and by foreigners as well as natives. The official organ of the British Government advocates urgently the success of Fremont, on the ground that such an event would be the prelude to the disruption of the 'Great Republic." The Presidential candidate of the Know Nothings avows it to be his belief that the Union cannot survive the triumph of Black Republicanism. All the prominent members of our own party give utterance to the same sentiment, and the opinion receives the concurrence of every reflecting man of the Old Line Whig party, from the accomplished Senators from Louisiana, in one section of the Union, to the venerable statesman and jurist of Massachusetts in the other.

True, the opinion is not absolutely without dissentients in the South. The same Know Nothingism which did more for abolition in the North in twelve months than all other influences combined had been able to effect in thirty years, unfortunately encouraged, even in the South, a laxity of sentiment upon the great question of our personal and political independence, which is doing us irretrievable mischief. The hands of abolition prophets are sustained by John Minor Botts and the Louisville Journal, while they invoke the curses of Heaven and the wrath of men upon us, but it would, we hope and believe, be a gross libel on the Know Nothings of the South, to hold them responsible as a party for these incendiaries. Indeed, the evidence to the contrary is overwhelming, and among other indications of the tone of the opposition on this subject, may be noted the course of the New Orleans Delta, the ablest organ of the party, which declares openly for disunion.

"A time is approaching," it says, when all miserable party jealousies will be merged in the great Southern organization of self-defence."

If it be objected that we want some man with great personal influence, and with talents of a commanding order to head the movement we reply that leaders have failed for want of resolution, but never a resolution for want of a leader. The circumstances will give birth to the men—battles make heroes, not heroes battles, and when the occasion arises it will be strange indeed if out of a population of so many millions of men, one will not be found with the courage, prudence and wisdom needed for the event. Indeed, this is the last and most remote of our dangers.

In view, then, of the possibility of the result indicated, the South does well peaceably and calmly to discuss this question of the mode of dissolution, and to prepare herself by a careful examination of the whole subject in every possible phase.

It is idle to hope to affect the course of the North by threats of non-intercourse, of the severance of commercial connection and of social and mercantile proscriptions. The very use of this argument pre-supposes that keenness of insight into these pecuniary interest on the part of that section which would render useless any suggestions of ours. If they will not be responsible for the "sin of slavery," let us relieve them of that responsibility. If they cannot live in amity with slaveholders, let us tender them articles of separation. If they cannot recognize our equal rights, let us abandon a Union which exposes us at every point to the attacks of our enemies, but restricts us by positive prohibitions in every measure we might be disposed to take for our defence.

And in this separation, if it must come, let us remember above all things that "he that is not with us is against us," and that the customary and appropriate penalty for treason is the gibbet.

A Man Killed.—David A. Clark was killed on the 12th instant, in the upper end of Henderson county, some two miles from any one's house. On circumstantial proof, said to be pretty strong, Robert McCall was arrested, and, after an investigation, was committed to the safe-keeping of the jailor of this town, to await his trial.—*Herald of Truth.*

A man recently hanged in a neighboring State confessed upon the gallows that his first commencement in crime and villainy was stopping his paper *without paying for it.*

It is said that bleeding a partially blind horse at the nose will restore him to sight; so much for the horse. To open a man's eyes you must bleed him in the pocket.

Prize Conundrum.—At the People's Theatre, a short time since, a silver cup was awarded to the author of the following conundrum:

"Why is Fremont to be pitied?

"Answer—Because he got Jessie from Benton once, and is now in a fair way to get it from the people.—*Intelligencer.*

Cool.—It is stated that James Keefe, charged with forgery in Richmond, while under examination on Monday coolly possessed himself of the paper charged as forged, chewed it up and swallowed it in the presence of the court! This it strikes us, is an effectual, not to say novel, mode of getting rid of an unpleasant witness.

Let every man, woman and child obey this injunction—"Mind your own business."

From the Western Democrat.

Mr. Osborne's Letter.

Charlotte, Sept. 19, 1856.

Messrs. J. White, and others:

Gentlemen: I had prescribed to myself a course of entire inaction in the present political canvass, from which I hoped that no circumstances would make it my duty to depart. But I have received various letters from personal and political friends besides yours, so urgent on the subject that I have felt it my duty to reply to them.—The answer which I make to yourselves will suffice for all others.

The condition of our country at this time finds no parallel in its former history. By the consent of all persons it is admitted that no danger half so serious ever threatened its internal peace or its political institutions. For the first time a mighty effort is being made to combine the free States in solid union against the slave States, and by force of numbers under the forms of the Constitution to deprive them of their equal rights to the common property, to abolish slavery at the capital, and in every thing essential to their dignity and welfare to prostrate them before their oppressors. In this effort the most powerful motives of action are united in zealous co-operation. Eloquence and sagacity, false philanthropy, and mistaken piety, ambition, hypocrisy and fraud, aided and stimulated by foreign and domestic capital, are actively engaged to accomplish our ruin. Eminent statesmen from all the great political parties have forgotten their ordinary differences, in pursuing a common enmity to the South. In the mean time, elections have taken place in three of the non-slaveholding States, two of them heretofore distinguished not only by tolerance but liberality towards the South. In all of them abolition sentiments have not only triumphed but have swept away all show of opposition. The danger, therefore is imminent, that Mr. Fremont will carry every free State, and will come to the Presidency by the votes of the free States given explicitly in hostility to the institutions of the South. If an enemy were invading our country, and threatening desolation upon our fields and homes, this sensible danger would give harmony to our feelings, moderation and prudence to our counsels, and unity to our efforts, until the foe was repelled and the danger over. The state of things is like this only in part. The invasion of a foreign foe might bring with it severe disaster, but it would be temporary and our country and its institutions, we might hope, would survive it. But, we may be on the eve of a revolution which will overthrow our existing government—break up the Union of the States, and involve us in the crime and wretchedness of a civil war. In this state of things I confess I have no sympathy with the party bickerings, the crimination and recrimination, and all the forms of political warfare which distracts our Southern society. The sole question with me has been, how is the threatening evil to be obviated? In its consideration I have endeavored to regard the subject with as much calmness as I was able, without reference to my own prepossessions and party attachments. If I had regarded these, I should have supported Mr. Fillmore as cordially as the warmest friend who now advocates his election. I have no fault to find with the party under whose auspices he has been nominated. For his personal character I entertain the highest respect—and I believe that he would give us a fair and impartial administration, but, the Union of the South I believe absolutely indispensable to the defeat of Mr. Fremont, and that union, if effected at all, can only be made in the person of Mr. Buchanan. Taking things as we find them, the prepossessions of a large majority of the southern people are Democratic, and nineteen-twentieths of those in the South who are opposed to Mr. Buchanan, agree with the following resolution of the Democratic platform:

"*Resolved*, That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the fairly expressed will of a majority of actual residents and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a constitution with or without slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States."

Whatever objections there may be to other doctrines avowed in this platform, this resolution enunciates a principle which every Southern man feels to be just and constitutional; and the only one on the great subject to which it refers, in which the Union is safe.—This is, I conceive, the great question—distinctly presented, in the present canvass; and in comparison with it every other sinks into insignificance. Suppose it to be adopted as a fixed principle in our politics—can we imagine any question which would dissolve or endanger the Union? If it is overborne and defeated at this time, is it probable that any other opportunity can occur by which it can be incorporated into the creed of a great and national party? Then, why cannot those who agree in this cardinal principle—when it is jeopardized by a combination—appealing to sectional passions and sectional power,—act together for once—if possible settle the difficulty—and resume hereafter their party relations and their preferences? As I before remarked—the South is Democratic by a large majority; and reason and justice would seem to require, that to accomplish a common end, the minority should yield to the majority.

In the non-slaveholding States, such is the superior zeal and energy of our adversaries, that the election is extremely doubtful. There, as here, Union men are divided on issues comparatively immaterial; and these conflicts in the face of an ardent and united opposition, endanger the success of our cause. I have, however, not doubted but the chances are in favor of Mr. Buchanan, over Mr. Fillmore, even in that region. Mr. Fillmore may carry New York. It is the only free State in which active and hopeful efforts are made for him. As to the result in it, nothing can be known approaching certainty; and the fairest minded men admit that the Free Soilers have equal chances with the Americans—while all agree that the co-operation of the friends of Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Buchanan could give the vote of that great State in behalf of the Union. It is not denied but that Mr. Buchanan has a prospect of carrying Pennsylvania, Illinois, Indiana, New Jersey and California, not less favourable than that of Mr. Fillmore in New York. To meet the crisis, I advocate a united South. We have, too long for our safety, permitted matters of minor impor-

tance to distract and divide us—and in contests in which little has been at stake, we have been insensible to dangers of inestimable magnitude.

I have not permitted myself to be influenced by the allegation often made, that our difficulties have originated in the policy of the Democratic party. The legislation organizing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, is the object of this reproach; and it is not my purpose to discuss it. One thing is certain, that on its adoption there was an extraordinary unanimity of opinion among Southern men of all parties; and no Southern man is willing to avow himself in favor of the restoration of the Missouri line. But three Southern Senators and five or six members of the House of Representatives voted in opposition to it; and several of the latter were defeated before their constituents at subsequent elections. This legislation, therefore, was acceptable generally to Southern statesmen and to the Southern people. It may have been wise or unwise, but it is now fixed in our jurisprudence—and the question is, as I conceive, as to its disturbance in future. And on this point we are as nearly unanimous as can be expected, on any subject which admits of discussion.

Nor do I think it fair to say that the election of Mr. Buchanan would not give us quiet, and thus save the Union. This will, I admit, entirely depend on circumstances. If, for instance, Kansas, under his administration, should apply for admission as a slave State, it would meet with violent opposition from the free States, and agitation, through all the channels of fanaticism, and political violence, would again be renewed. But, would not the same thing occur under Fillmore? Does any sane man suppose that if on any measure of legislation the South should insist on her just rights, under any President whatever, that excitement and agitation would not exist? There is one way in which agitation can be quieted, and only one, and that is by submission to all the requisitions which may be made by the free States, on every subject peculiarly affecting our vital interests.

Nor can I perceive the force of the specious objection that Mr. Buchanan is a sectional candidate: and therefore, that he would not be the proper person for the adjustment of our present difficulties. This is the argument adopted by the freesoilers—adopted to justify their open and avowed sectionalism, and to mitigate the force of the objection to their proceedings, as likely to dissolve the Union. If the principle in regard to the domestic institutions of the Territories, which I have seen referred to, be in conformity to the constitution, how *can he be* sectional, who represents it?—Is not Mr. Buchanan a candidate in every State of the Union? Was he not nominated by delegates from every district in our wide confederacy? And tho' it may be with very doubtful fortunes, are not his claims pressed in every county and village of the Union? Can this be said of any other candidate? And is not his claim to a "broad and comprehensive nationality" complete and unquestionable?

If this Union is to be destroyed, it will be by an injurious and oppressive policy towards the South, by the national government. Should Mr. Buchanan be elected in this contest, no such policy can receive his countenance. The causes of disunion will be removed, and the South will at least have the fullest confidence in him. He is admitted to have ability of a high order and great experience in public affairs. He formed his opinions at a time when sectional controversy was unknown,—and through a long public life, has been uniformly and consistently liberal to the South.

You perceive that I have addressed myself simply to the emergency in which our country is placed. My personal preferences were for Mr. Fillmore, and my sympathies have been warmly with his party. I do not propose to myself to abandon my principles or my political friends. All I desire is the safety of the South and the preservation of the Union. If these are accomplished, either by Mr. Fillmore or Mr. Buchanan, my sole object will be effected. The minor interests of politics will interest me then as they have done heretofore, and I shall promote, as far as I am able, the beneficent and conservative policy which I have always preferred.

Respectfully, yours,
J. W. OSBORNE.

STILL THEY COME.—We are reliably informed, says the Plainfield *Union*, that the Hon. Theodore Frelinghuyson, one of the purest of statesmen, and a candidate for the Vice Presidency under the lamented Clay, now supports Buchanan. This is a matter well worthy of the consideration of all Fremont men. Mr. Frelinghuyson now occupies exactly the same position that Henry Clay would occupy were he now living. The best men of our country, of all parties, are now with us.—*Baton Rouge Advocate, Sept.* 12.

Senator Jones, of Tennessee, said, in his speech in the United States Senate, on the 9th of August, that the Know Nothings, or so called American party, had a majority in the representative branch of Congress, but never introduced a bill there to prohibit foreigners or criminals from coming into this country, or from holding office, or exercising the elective franchise. They preach doctrines before the people which they are ashamed to attempt to have embodied into laws.

PLAIN TALKING. They have a plain and straight forward way of doing business in Arkansas, that is perfectly refreshing. A minister out there, a few weeks since, undertook to come down on slavery. The next day one of the deacons dropped him a line, saying that "people, in his diggins, went to church to hear the devil abused, and not slavery; and if he persisted in violating their taste any further, all he had to say was that geese still grew feathers, and North Carolina tar."

A STRAY HUSBAND.—Mrs. Mary Ellen Dewitt, of New Brunswick, advertises her husband, now, she says, a resident of Newark, New Jersey, who recently absconded from that place, leaving his family in destitute circumstances, and offers a reward of twenty five lashes to be applied on his back on his return. Strong minded enough, that.

I am opposed to the annexation of Texas so long as slaves are held there.—MILLARD FILLMORE.

Latest News by Telegraph.

From Kansas.

St. Louis, Sept. 26.

Advices from Westport of the 19th state that Gen. Geary with a battalion of dragoons had gone after Lane to arrest him. He had probably gone into Nebraska. The Southerners were organizing for the election, which was to take place on the 6th of October.

STEAMER BURNT.

Milwaukie, Sept. 25.

The steamer Niagara was burnt on the lake last night, and from fifty to one hundred lives were supposed to be lost.

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Sept. 26.

Cotton has advanced one eighth. The market is nearly bare—sales of 2,000 bales, at twelve and three eights for middling Orleans, and twelve and one eigth for upland; fair upland thirteen and a quarter cents.—Ohio flour $6.40 and $6.50. White wheat $1.63; red $1.50. Mixed corn 66 cents.

LARGE FIRE.

Augusta, September 23.

A large fire occurred in Macon, Georgia, on Monday. The Washington Hall, and the stores and houses on Mulberry street, from the Bank of Middle Georgia to Sallisbury's clothing store, were consumed. The loss is heavy.

A dying Irishman was asked by his confessor if he was ready to renounce the devil and all his works. "Oh, your honor," said Pat, 'don't ask me that, I'm going into a strange country and I don't want to make myself enemies!"

PASSPORTS.—At a public meeting of the inhabitants of Livingston, Alabama, traveling passports and "a card of clearance," good for any place Northward, were made out for Samuel Sherwood, charged and convicted for tampering with slaves, giving orders for whisky to slaves, &c.—*Charleston Courier.*

A despatch from Chicago, the 19th instant, says that the South Branch ferry boat, when loaded with passengers, was capsized by a schooner that afternoon, and ten persons drowned.

A DRED FUL AFFAIR.—The publishers of Mrs. Stowe's new Abolition novel, "Dred," expected to sell 25,000 copies at the recent trade sale. They made out to dispose of 300 all told. The Abolition novel business has evidently collapsed, and "Dred" is a dred-ful failure.—*New York Day Book.*

Col. Benton, in one of his late speeches in Missouri, said:

"If any man said, or insinuated, that he (Benton) was either a Freesoiler, Black Republican or Abolitionist, he lied—if any body heard such charges made, they heard a lie—and after that day, any man who repeated such charges, told lies knowing them to be lies."

LAUGHABLE MISTAKE. A contemporary tells a good joke about a verdant limb of the law, who resided upon Nanticoke Creek, and in the absence of the pastor of the church, acted as clerk. He had a strange way of manufacturing words when at a loss for the right one. Well, upon a certain occasion, when he deemed his service in request, he undertook to give out a hymn, in which the word "doxology" occurred; as he could not get hold of the word, he requested the congregation to sing "four verses and a *sockdologer.*"

Stamped postage envelopes have been in use in the United States about three years.—The demand by the government now reaches 32,000,000 or 33,000,000 per annum. In England, according to a return recently presented to Parliament, there were issued, during the ten years ending April, 1856, the large number of 186,124,000 stamped postage envelopes.

TEXAS STATISTICS.—The "Lone Star" contains ninety-nine counties. It is supposed some twenty more will be organized at the next session of the Legislature. Sugar lands in Texas can be obtained at from $3 to $8 per acre. Good lands within thirty miles of Houston can be purchased for $1 per acre.—Galveston has six thousand population; San Antonio seven thousand; Houston six thousand; Brownsville five thousand.

To cool the atmosphere—praise another woman's good looks before your wife.

What grows less tired the more it works? A wagon wheel.

BELIEVETH. Mr. James Ruthven, of New York, not long before his death recited slowly, emphatically, and with great weakness of voice, "He that believeth on the Son hath everlasting life; and he that believeth not on the Son shall not see life; but the wrath of God abideth on him." "What a contrast!" said he, "there is none in the universe like it. What vast consequences hinge on the question! BELIEVETH!—I would like to see that word printed in capitals. How simple and easy is it; and yet how many refuse to believe, and perish. Unbelief is the only sin which the gospel does not meet. For this, it has no cure. 'Ye will not come to me that ye might live.'"

FUNERAL NOTICE.

The Funeral of David Roberts, deceased, will be preached at the Turkey Creek Church, on the first Sabbath in October next, at 12 o'clock, M.

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

ON Tuesday of Buncombe Superior Court I will offer for sale, in front of the Court House in Asheville, the HOUSE and LOT formerly occupied by Rev. J. M. Carlisle, and now by Dr. Boyd. There is a new dwelling house, kitchen and stables; an excellent garden and a well of good water on the premises. For further particulars call on Dr. Boyd on the premises. Terms made known on day of sale.

Oct. 2, 1856. W. W. McDOWELL.

A CARD.

The subscriber takes this method of informing the members elect to the House of Commons that he expects to be a candidate before them for the office of Chief Clerk.

R. DON WILSON.

Burnsville, Aug. 28. 1856.

CONCERT.

A VOCAL and instrumental Concert will be given by the Ladies of the H. C. F. College, under the direction of Mr. Hildebrand and assisted by his Quartett Band and other amateurs, on Wednesday evening October 8th, at the Court House.

Price of admission. 25 cents; gentleman with one or two ladies 50 cents. The proceeds to be appropriated to the purchase of musical instruments for the use of the College. The performances will commence at half past 7 o'clock, P. M., precisely

Oct. 2, 1856.

New Semi-Weekly STAGE ROUTE.

From Asheville via Waynesville, Webster, Franklin, Murphy, and Duck Town, Tenn., to Cleaveland, Tenn.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in calling the attention of the traveling public to the new Stage Route through the western counties of North Carolina—being the connecting link between Asheville, N. C., and the Rail Road at Cleaveland, Tenn. There is an excellent Turnpike Road the entire distance, and the subscriber has stocked it with good horses, comfortable stages, and careful drivers.

To persons going East or West, this is the shortest, most direct, and the cheapest route. Give this line a trial, and you will conclude that its establishment is a blessing to the traveling public.

Oct. 2, 1356. J. B. LEATHERWOOD.

NOTICE.

A petition will be presented to the Legislature of North Carolina, at its next session, to change the dividing line between Macon and Jackson counties, so as to make the Ridge between Horney and Noland Creek the line to the top of the Smokey Mountain. Franklin, Oct. 2, 1856.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Yards and Docks, September 19, 1856.

SEALED PROPOSALS for each Class Separately, endorsed "Proposals for Class No. (*name the class,*) for the navy yard at (*name the yard,*) will be received at this office until noon on the 25th October next, for furnishing and delivering at the several navy yards named the materials and articles embraced in the following classes, and which are particularly described in printed schedules, which will be furnished on application, and sent by mail, if so requested, to persons desiring to offer to contract for any or all the classes named therein, by the commandants of the several navy yards under their command, or by the navy agent nearest thereto, or the bureau, for any or all the yards.

In the case bidders desire the commandants or navy agents to send them schedules by mail, it will be necessary, in order to insure their transmission, that they should enclose in their application postage stamps, as the law requires all postage to be prepaid.

Bidders are hereby cautioned and particularly notified that their offers must be in the form hereafter prescribed, and be mailed in time to reach their destination before the time expires for receiving them; *no bid will be considered which shall be received after the period stated, and no allowance will be made for failures of the mail,*

To guard against offers being opened before the time appointed, bidders are requested to endorse on the envelope above the address, and draw a line under the endorsement, thus: "*Proposals for Class No. (name the class,) for the Navy-yard at (name the yard.*")

To the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, D. C.

FORM OF OFFER.

(*Here date the offer.*)

I, (*here insert the name.*) of (*name the town;*) in the State of (*name the State,*) hereby offer to furnish, under your advertisement dated (*date of advertisement*) and subject to all the requirements of the same, and of the printed schedule to which it refers, all the articles embraced in Class No. (*name the class,*) for the navy yard at (*name the yard,*) according to said schedule, viz: (*here paste on the printed class from the schedule, and opposite each article set the price, and carry out the amount in the columns for dollars and cents, and foot up the aggregate amount of the bid for the class.*) amounting to (*here write the amount in words.*)

I propose as my agent, (*here name the agent, if one is required by the schedule,*) for the supply under the classes miscellaneous, by a non-resident of the place of delivery; and should my offer be accepted, I request the contract may be prepared and sent to the navy agent at (*name the agency,*) for signatures and certificate.

(*Here the bidder to sign his name.*)

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned, (*name of guarantor.*) of [*name the town*] and State of [*name the State*] and [*name of second guarantors, &c.;*] hereby undertake that the above named [*name the bidder or bidders*] will, if his [or their] offer as above be accepted, enter into contract with the United States within fifteen days after the date of notice, through the post office, of the acceptance of his [or their] offers before mentioned.

Witness. [*Signature of guarantors.*]

I certify that the above named (*here name the guarantors*) are known to me to be good and responsible guarantors in this case. [*Signature.*]

To be signed by the district judge, district attorney, collector, navy agent, or some person known to the bureau to be responsible.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

CLASS No. 1—Bricks
2—Stone
3—Yellow-pine timber
4—Yellow pine lumber
5—Oak plank
6—White pine and spruce lumber, seasoned
7—Lime
8—Cement
9—Gravel and sand
10—Slate
11 Iron and nails
12—Steel
14—Files
15—Paints, oils, and glass
16—Ship chandlery
17—Hardware
18—Stationery
19—Firewood
20—Hay
21—Provender
22—Charcoal
23—Iron castings

BOSTON.

CLASS No. 1—Bricks
2—Stone
3—Yellow pine timber
4—Yellow pine lumber
5—Oak and hard wood timber & lumber
6—White pine, spruce, juniper, and cypress timber and lumber
7—Lime and hair
8—Cement
9—Gravel and sand
11—Iron, iron spikes, and nails
12—Steel
14—Files
15—Paints, oils, and glass
16—Ship chandlery
17 Hardware
18 Stationery
20 Hay and straw
21 Provender
22 Charcoal
23 Belting, packing, hose, &c.
25 Iron work and castings
26 Machinery and tools
28 Lightning conductors
29 Diving bell

PHILADELPHIA.

CLASS No. 1 Bricks
2 Stone
3 Seasoned yellow pine timber
4 Seasoned yellow pine lumber
5 Oak and hardwood timber
6 Seasoned white pine timber & lumber
7 Lime and hair
9 Gravel and sand
10 Tin
11 Iron, iron spikes, and nails
12 Steel
14 Files
15 Paints, oils, and glass
16 Ship chandlery
17 Hardware
18 Stationery
19 Firewood
20 Hay and straw
21 Provender
22 Charcoal
23 Belting, packing, and hose
26 Machinery

NAVAL ASYLUM.

CLASS No. 1 Clothing
2 Hats, boots, sho's, &c.
3 Provisions
4 Groceries
5 Dry goods
6 Bread, &c.
7 Tobacco
8 Chandlery
9 Hardware
10 Iron and nails
11 Paints, oil, and glass
12 Files
13 Lumber
14 Provender
15 Forewool
16 Charcoal

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CLASS No. 1 Bricks
2 Stone
3 Yellow pine timber
4 Yellow pine lumber
6 White pine, spruce, juniper, and cypress timber
7 Lime and hair
8 Cement
9 Sand and gravel
11 Iron, iron nails, and spikes
12 Steel
13 Pig iron
14 Files
15 Paints, oils, and glass
16 Ship chandlery
17 Hardware
18 Stationery
19 Firewood
20 Hay and straw
21 Provender
22 Charcoal
23 Belting, packing and hose

NORFOLK.

CLASS No. 1 Bricks
2 Stone
3 Yellow pine.
5 Black walnut boards,
6 White pine
7 Lime
8 Cement
9 Sand
11 Iron, iron spikes and nails,
12 Steel
14 Files
15 Paints, oils, and glass
16 Ship chandlery
17 Hardware
18 Stationery
20 Hay and straw
21 Provender
22 Charcoal
23 Belting and packing

PENSACOLA.

CLASS No. 1 Bricks
2 Stone
3 Yellow pine timber
4 Yellow pine lumber
5 Hard wood timber and lumber
6 White pine, juniper, and cypress timber & lumber
7 Lime
9 Cockle shells
11 Iron, iron nails, and spikes
12 Steel
14 Files
45 Paints, oils, glass, &c.
16 Ship chandlery
17 Hardware,
18 Stationery
19 Firewood
20 Hay
21 Provender
22 Charcoal
23 Belting, packing and hose

PENSACOLA.

CLASS No. 1 Bricks
2 Stone
3 Yellow pine timber
4 Yellow pine lumber
5 Hard wood timber and lumber
6 White pine, juniper, and cypress timber & lumber
7 Lime
9 Cockle shells
11 Iron, iron nails, and spikes
12 Steel
14 Files
45 Paints, oils, glass, &c.
16 Ship chandlery
17 Hardware,
18 Stationery
19 Firewood
20 Hay

21 Provender
22 Charcoal
23 Belt'g, packi'g, hose, &c.
24 Cop'er and composition nails
26 Iron castings.

The schedule will state the times within which articles will be required to be delivered; and where the printed schedule is not used, the periods stated in it for deliveries must be copied in the bids.—All the articles which may be contracted for must be delivered at such place or places, including drayage and carting to the place where used within the navy yards, respectively, for which the offer is made, as may be directed by the commanding officer thereof, and, all other things being equal, preference will be given to American manufacture. No article will be received after the expiration of the period specified in the schedules for the completion of deliveries, unless specially authorized by the department.

It is to be provided in the contract, and to be distinctly understood by the bidders, that the amount and number of articles enumerated in classes headed "miscellaneous" are specified as the *probable* quantity which may be required, as well as to fix date for determining the lowest bid; but the contractor is to furnish more or less of the said enumerated articles, *and in such quantities, and at such times, as the bureau or commandant may require,* such increase, however, not to exceed one third of the quantities stated, [and requisitions sent through the post office shall be deemed sufficient notice,] during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1856; and whether the quantities required be more or less than those specified, the prices shall remain the same.

All the articles under the contract must be of the best quality, delivered in good order, free of all and every charge or expense, and subject to the inspection, count, weight, or measurement of the said navy yard, and be in all respects satisfactory to the commandant thereof. Bidders are referred to the yard for plans, specifications, or samples, and a further description of the articles.—Contractors for classes headed "miscellaneous" who do not reside near the place where the articles are to be delivered, will be required to name in their proposals an agent at the city or principal place near the yard of delivery, who may be called upon to deliver articles *without delay* when they shall be required.

Approved sureties in the full amount of the contract will be required, and twenty per centum as additional security deducted from each payment until the contract shall have been completed or cancelled, unless otherwise authorized by the department. On classes headed "miscellaneous," to be delivered as required during the fiscal year, the twenty per centum retained may, at the discretion of the commandant, be paid quarterly on the first of January, April, July, and October, when the deliveries have been satisfactory, the balance [eighty, per cent.] will be paid by the respective navy agents within thirty days after the presentation of bills, in triplicate, duly vouched and approved.

No part of the per centum reserved is to be paid until all the rejected articles offered under the contract shall have been removed from the yard, unless specially authorized by the department.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default shall be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned, of the quality and at the times and places above provided, then, and in that case the said parties will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money equal to twice the amount of the contract price herein agreed upon as the price to be paid for the articles in case of the actual delivery thereof, which liquidated damages may be recovered from time to time as they accrue.

The sureties must sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a navy agent, collector, district attorney, or some other person satisfactorily known to the bureau.

It is to be provided in the contract that the bureau shall have the power of annulling the contract, without loss or damage to the government, in case Congress shall not have made sufficient appropriations for the articles named, or for the completion of the works estimated for, and on which this advertisement is based and shall also have the power to increase or diminish the quantities named in the classes not headed "miscellaneous" in the schedule twenty five per cent.

Persons whose offers shall be accepted will be notified by letter through the post office, which notice shall be considered sufficient; and if they do not enter into contract for the supplies specified within fifteen days from the date of notice from the bureau of the acceptance of their bid, a contract will be made with some other person or persons, and the guarantors of such defaulting bidder will be held responsible for all delinquencies.

All offers not made in *strict conformity* with this advertisement will, at the option of the bureau, be rejected.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified; and contracts will be ready for execution as soon thereafter as may be practicable.

October 2, 1856. w4w

Important to the Afflicted.

DR. JAMES A. CLOPTON, who has, for a number of years, been successful in curing Cancers Ulcers, Tumors, Sore Legs, &c., offers to Druggists, Doctors, and Farmers, or any that may be afflicted, every remedy in use, for such diseases. He will give his own remedies, together with all other remedies in use, with a correct diagnosis of all such as will yield to treatment, for the small sum of $20. Address.

JAMES A. CLOPTON,
St. Louis, Missouri.

P. S.—Persons purchasing Dr. Clopton's remedies, will not be permitted to give them to others. Remittances of $100 have frequently been made for an ounce box of the ointment.

CERTIFICATES.

Wilson's Depot, South Side R. R., Va.

Dr. Clopton—Dear Sir: I am happy to inform you that my cancer is entirely well. Your ointment proved invaluable. I used it according to your directions and soon it took effect, and my cancer was removed; and I am now, to all human appearances, perfectly well. I wish you may meet with great success in your practice.

Yours, very respectfully,
THOMAS HOBBS.

Nottaway Co., Va., Feb. 2, 1855.

Oct. 11, 1855.

Dr. Clopton—Dear Sir: My wife's breast is about as it was when I wrote to you last. From my description of it to you, you think you have an infallible remedy for it.

Enclosed, I send you a check of $100 on Petersburg bank. Please send me the medicine.

Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE W. REDD.

Pine Hall, N. C., Jan. 15 1856.

Dr. Clopton—Dear Sir: I received a letter from you not long since, requesting me to send you the money that I was to give you for curing my daughter Martha. I herein enclose you the half of a hundred dollar bill; and when I hear from you, that you have received this, I will send you the remaining half.

My daughter is improving very much; and we think, and are in great hopes of her final recovery.

As soon as you receive this, write to me.

Yours, very respectfully,
A. W. ROBERTSON.

March 27, 1856—tf.

CARRIAGE AND BUGGY MAKING.

THE subscriber has located in Asheville, for the purpose of carrying on the Carriage and Buggy making business, Repairing, &c. He has no doubt of being able to give entire satisfaction to those who may patronize him. He has an abundance of first rate dry lumber, and will work no other kind. Shop in the south end of town, opposite Triplett's blacksmith shop.

W. T. CARTER

Asheville, June 6, 1855. tf

Paper! Paper!

Forty Reams Foolscap, Letter and Note Paper, of every size, shape, shade, hue, color, and quality. Just received at ASTON'S.

june 5, 1856.

Important FACTS Which Interest EVERY PERSON In Western N. CAROLINA!

WE are now daily receiving our stock of

SUMMER GOODS,

One among the largest assortments ever offered in

THIS MARKET.

We can say now that we have the best stock of

Boots, Shoes, Bootees, and Children's Shoes,

Ever offered in Asheville. Just call, and we will convince you of the fact. They were bought to be sold, and sold they shall be, if low prices possess any virtue.

Below you will please read carefully, and when you visit one among the greatest of places—we mean Asheville—for health, climate, &c., in the world, just call and see what they have to sell at the "Cheap Cash Store."

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

Asheville and Shufordsville, June, 1856.

WHO is it in the town of Asheville that has the largest stock of

Summer Goods,

Berages, Shathes, Muslins and Prints, from 6 1-4 cents to the finest grades?

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

WHO is it that has a handsome stock of

Ginghams,

of every variety and color; and what is more interesting, at prices from 10 cents per yard to 37½?

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

WHO has the latest styles of Men's and Boys' SUMMER HATS?

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

IS it generally known that BLAIR & CO. has a large lot of Brown Shirtings and Sheetings, lower than they have been sold in this market lately? It's a fact.

DO you know who has a complete assortment of all kinds of domestic Goods, such as Bed Tickings, Ginghams, Apron Checks, &c? The answer is plain; they can be found at the store of BLAIR & CO.

DID you ask where you can find a splendid lot of

HOSIERY, HANDKERCHIEFS, MUSLIN COLLARS, SWISS & JACONET EDGEINGS, INSERTINGS, GLOVES, LACES, BOBINETTS, &c.?

All such handsome things can be found at the store of

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

Leather.

CONSTANTLY on hand, of our own manufacture.

BLAIR & CO.

Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Carolina Indigo,

AND every thing else in the grocery line, can be had of

BLAIR & CO.

JUST now arriving, **100 SACKS of LIVERPOOL**

SALT,

Fresh from the ship.
Going off very low for cash.

BLAIR & CO.

DO you want anything that is really and truly

PRETTY?

Anything that is undoubtedly

CHEAP?

Anything unquestionably

FINE?

Anything

SUBSTANTIAL?

In short, do you want the cheapest and best Goods ever offered to the people of Western Carolina? If you do, call at the Cheap Cash Store of

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

Country Produce.

WE buy almost every kind of country produce.

BLAIR & CO.

CLOVER SEED.

A fresh supply of excellent CLOVER SEED, just received, and for sale, at $12 per bushel, cash.

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

BY AUTHORITY.

Laws of the United States.

[Public 77.]

AN ACT to establish certain post roads.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following be established as post roads:

[CONTINUED.]

MICHIGAN.

From Okemos, via Bath Victor, to Dupalin.
From Newago P. O. direct to Sebastopol P. O.
From Gardiner's Corners, in the town of Bingham, by East Essex to Maple Rapids, and Essex P. O.
From Brady, via Wakeshma and Pine Creek to Abscota.
From Allegan by Monterey, Salem, Byron, and Grandville, to Grand Rapids.
From Otsego to Paw Paw.
From Newago by Weaver's Mill, to White River.
From Laphamville, by Cedar Springs, Nelsontownship, in Kent county, John Moore's, and Thornkains, in Mecosta county to Croton and the Forks of Muskegon river.
From Cavunna, by Hartwellville, Perry, and Woodhall, to Lansing.
From Owassa, by Mople Valley and St. John's, to Lyons.
From Owassa, by Bennington and Woodhull to Lansing.
From Flint, to Flushing and North Venice to Corunna.
From Corunna by Shiauasse, Vernon and Byron, to Howell.
From St. John's by Gardner's Corners, Springbrook, Pompeii, Gratiot Centre and St. Louis, to the county seat of Isabella county.
From St. Louis by Midland, to Hampton.
From Midland, by Titibawasse, and Jay to Saginaw.
From East Saginaw by Portsmouth, to Hampton.
From Vassar, by Waltoursville, Fairgrove and Arkoon to Auchville.
From Vassar to Port Saulac.
From Bridgeport to Corunna.
From Fentonville by Tyrone Hartland, North Brighton, and Whitmore Lake, to Ann Arbor—
From Lapeer, by North Branch and Buel to Lexington.
From Almont, by Goodland, to North Branch.
From Croton to Traverse City—
From Travere City, by Glen Harbor, and Carp river. to Northport.
From Traverse City, by Dougherty's Mission, and Centreville, to Northport.
From Traverse City, by Stephen's, Charlevoix, and Little Traverse, to Duncan.
From Greenville by Montcalm, to Muskegan Rapids.
From Greenville by North Shade, to Gratiot Centre.
From Escanawba, by Sturgeon's river, and North Mainstee, to Sault-de-Ste-Marie.
From Hillsdale to Angola, Indiana, via Reading and Fremont.

MINNESOTA.

From St. Paul to Hudson, Wisconsin.
From Brownsville to Mankato, via Wilton and Winebago agency.
From Red Wing to Vernon, via Owatonia and Wilton.
From Red Wing via Owatonia, to Blue Earth City.
From Owatonia to Glencoe via Henderson.
From Red Wing via Wasioga, in Dodge county, to St. Nicholas in Freeborn county.
From Owatonia to Hastings, in Franklin.
From Red Wing, via Pine Islands, and Martooville, to Austin, in Mercer county.
From Owatonia to St. Nicholas via Lemon and Adamsville.
From Mimieska to Oronoka, via Beaver Dam and Greenwood.
From St. Paul to West Union, (Iowa,) via Cannon Falls, Mantorville, Pleasant Valley, Frankford, Line Spring, New Oregon, and Fort Atkinson.
From Winona to Maukato via Stockton, Utica, St. Charles, &c.
From Amoka to Hendrson, via Pagaska.
From La Cross, (Wisconsin,) via Hokah, to Pecorah.
From St. Cloud to Superior, (Wisconsin) via Mille Lac.
From St. Cloud to Fort Ridgley.
From St. Cloud to Pembina, via Sauk River and Otter Tail Lake.
From St. Cloud to Crow Wing.
From St. Cloud to Taylor's Falls.
From St. Cloud to Lacque Parle.
From Burr Oak, (Iowa,) to Winona.
From St. Paul to Monticello via Greenwood.
From Manklo to Blue Earth City.
From Shakapee, via Chaska, and Glencoe to Fort Ridgeley.
From Glencoe to St. Cloud.
From Glencoe to Traverse des Sioux.
From Shakapee to Faribauct.
From Henderson, via Glencoe, Hutchinson and Red Cedar Lake to mouth of Sioux Wood river.
From St. Cloud to Long Prairie.
From Manhattan to Forrest City.
From Manhattan to Mille Lac—
From Manhattan to Greenwood and Glencoe.
From Minneapolis to Chaska.
From Lansing (Iowa) to Brownsville, Minnesota, via Caledonia, to La Crosse, (Wisconsin) via High Forest and South Bend.
From Target Lake, Houston county, (Minnesota) to the South Bend of Minnesota river, via High Forest.
From Ellsota. via Spring Valley, High Forest Mantorville to Cannon Falls.
From Austin via Mantorville to Connon Falls.
From Rochester, via Mantorville to Fairbault.
From La. Crosse (Wisconsin) to Chatfield.
From Winona to Oronoko via Minnesota City.
From Mitchell (Iowa) to Mankato (Minnesota) via St. Nicholas.
From Beeds Landing, via Mazappa, to Fairbault.
From Reeds Landing, via West Albany and Oronoke to Earango.
From Crow Rapids to St. Peter.
From Dayton, via Crow Rapids, to Lacqui-Parle.
From Red Wing, via Northfield, to Le Sever.
From Hastings to Northfield.
From Shackopee to Northfield.
From Little Falls via Long Prairie, to Red River.
From Little Falls to Superior (Wisconsin) via Mille Lac.
From Fort Ripley, via West-side Mississippi River to St. Cloud.
From Le Crescent to Chatfield.
From St. Paul to Albambra.
From Taylors Falls, Minnesota, to Bayfield, Wisconsin.
From Bayfield to Superior.
From St. Paul to Cambridge.
From Mineapolis to Hutchinson.
From Traverse des Sioux to Hutchinson.
From Hastings via Hampton, Lewiston, Northfield Cannon City, and Fairbault, to St. Peter.
From Hastings via Cannons Falls to Mantorville.
From Monticello via Buffalo and Red Cedar Island Lake to Traverso du Sioux.
From Minneapolis via Greenwood and Buffalh, to Forest City.
From Minneappolis via Hutchinson and Red River to Pembina.
From Elliota to Prairie du Chein, Wisconsin, via Freeport, Wemkann, Waterville, and Johnsons Landing, Iowa.
From Greenwood to Forest City.
From Minneapolis, via Watertown, Camden, Glencoe, Highland Lake, Lake Addie, Hutchinson, Cedar City, and Forest City to Monticello.
From St. Augusta to Forch.
From St. Augusta to Glencoe.
From St. Augusta to Forest City.

NEW YORK.

From St. Johnsonvillle via Crum Creek, Oppenheim and Lotville, to Whitesburgh.
From Rose by Huron to North Huron.
From Crosbyville via Buena Vista to Howard.
From Chenango Fork to Harpersville.
From Palmyra, via Walworth to Ontario.
From Hopkinton Turnpike, via Duance, to Malone.
From Rome to Lowell, by Vernon Centre, Knox, Knox-Corners, to Beachville and Hamilton.
From Clarksburgh by New Oregon and Woodward Hollow to Montons Corners.
From West Sand Lake, by South Sand Lake and North Nassau, to Hodge Corners.
From Booneville to Constableville.
From Illion, via Columbian Springs, Cedarville and Winfield, to West Winfield.
From Carthage, via Natural Bridge, and Diana, to Edwards.

NORTH CAROLINA.

From Raleigh, via New Hill, Haywood, Oakland, Egypt, The Gulph, Carbonton to Carthage.
From Burnsville to Marshall.
From Burnsville, bia Crab Tree, Blue Ridge. Turkey Cove, and Thomas's Creek to Marion.
From Ashboro, via Cedar Falls, Frankinsville, Reed Creek, Longs Mill, to Graham.
From Reed Creek to Pittsboro,
From Elizabethton to Clinton.
From Hendersonville via John Evan's, Solomon Whitakers, Jesse Israel's to Curtis in Buncombe county.
From Hendersonville to Buncombe.
From Good Springs, via Auman's Hill and Matamoras to Troy.
From Troy by James Page's, to Plank Road, in Randolph county.
From Childsville to Boone.
From Cherryfield, via Tonaway, Cain Creek Eastatohee, to Niger Trail.
From Milton to Moore's Store.
From Reed Creek, via John Popo's, Isiah Cheeks, John Brewer's to Robert Goldstone in Randolph county.
From Gibsonville to Summers Mills.
From Schocco Springs to Belford.
From Shelby via Sloan's Store, and Zion Church to Newton.
From Eagle Rock to Newton.
From Mitchenor Station to Smithfield.
From Winston to Yankinville, by the way of Red Plains, East Bend, Mt. Nebo, Yadkin Institute and Jonesville.
From Winston to Glen's Ferry, Red Plains, Yadkin county.
From Eagle Rock, in the county of Wake, to Wilson, in Wilson county.
From Branch to Hayward, in Chatham county—

NEBRASKA TERRITORY.

From Nebraska City to Marysville Kansas Territory.
From Omadi, to Fort Lookout.
From Omadi to Elh Horn river.
From Omaha City by Fort Kearney and Fort Laramie to Great Salt Lake City—
From Omaha City by Elkhorn Fontenelle and Running Water via Fort Randal to Fort Pierre.
From Omaha City, by Florence, Fort Calhoun De Soto Canning City Tenama Black Bird and Omadi to Dahkota City.
From Omaha City, to Kearney City.
From Omaha City by Nebraska City Kearney City Brownsville and Kmaka City to White-head.
From Dahkota City to Sergeants Bluff Iowa.
From Dahkota City by Azoway Creek and Running Water river to Fort Larami.
From Dahkota to Fort Parx.
From Amadi to Sergeants Bluff, Iowa.
From Plattsmouth by Kenosha and Wyoming to Kearney City.
From Wyoming to Sydney Iowa.
From Wyoming to Salt Creek.
From Nebraska City to Salt Creek.
From Kearney City to New Fort Kearney.
From Brownville to New Fort Kearney.
From Brownville to Linden Missouri.
From Missouri River, between Great and Little Nemaha River by Archer and Salem and to Big Blue River.

OHIO.

From Leipse via Ottoway Buckeye and Cairo Lima.
From Lallipolis by Mercersville Kennedy's Cross Roads and Scottsville to Quaker Boston.
From Lee to Berlin Cross Roads.
From Oak Hill via Centerville, Ridgeway's Harrisburg Porter, Pine Grove Annlinn and Rigersville to Middle Fork.
From Oakhill via Centerville Ridgeway's Heanisburg, Pine Grove, Anselm Kygerville Middle Fork to Pomeroy.
From Gilliad by Westfield, Milton Cormens Jackson and Pleasantville to Portageville in Hancock county.
From Kinsman via Dast Gustavas Lindinville and East Cherry Valley, to Jefferson Court House.
From New Philadelphia via Buchers, Rogersville Rowville, New Bedford, Kelleys, to Millersburg.
From Peaceville via New Falls, to Milton.
From New London via Clinton, North Fairfield, to Centreston, and Steupen.
From Harrisonville to Wilksville, through Salem Township.
From Cambridge, Guernsy county, via Creighton, Adamsville to Dresden, in Muskingum county. Ohio (twenty eight miles.)
From New London to Centreville.
From "Lee's" in Athens county to Berlins Cross Roads.
From Lamfish to Woodsfield,
From Marysville by the Kenton Pike to Boke's Creek post office:
From Canton Stark county via Mount Airy and McMonaldsville to Akron in Summit county.
From Pomeroy, Ohio, via Chester Meigs county Coalville Athens county, Belpre, Washington county, Ohio, to Parkersburgh, Virginia.
From Dayton, in Montgomery county, via Clayton to Centre, in said county—

OREGON.

From Corvallis, in Benton county, to Eugene City via Pierce's Office on the Coast Fork, on the Williamettee river to Winchester in Douglas county.

[CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.]

W. D. RANKIN & CO.
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard ware, Crockery, &c. &c.
Asheville, N. C.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.,
DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BOOTS, SHOES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, DRUGS, GROCERIES, &c., &c.,
Asheville & Turkey Creek, N. C.
April 3, 1856. tf

G. W. WHITSON,
SURGEON **DENTIST,**
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

David Coleman,
Attorney at Law,
BURNSVILLE, N. C.
March 3, 1853.—tf.

JOHN B. WOODFIN,
Attorney at Law,
BURNSVILLE, N. C.
June 19, 1856.

BURTON & GOLD,
Attorneys at Law,
SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. C.
WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of all the counties in the 7th Judicial District. Shelby, April 17, 1856. tf

DR. J. F. E. HARDY
AND
DR. W. L. HILLIARD,
HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches.
DR. HARDY, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice, as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid, to this card. We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.
Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store.
Asheville, January 2, 1855. tf

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.
January 11 1855. t

J. D. REYNOLDS, M. D.,
(A Graduate of the Medical University of Nashville,)
HAVING permanently located in Asheville, offers his Professional services to the citizens of town and country,
Office and residence, one door south of Asheville Hotel. March 27, 1856. tf

Daguerreian Rooms.
O. M. LEWIS,
HAVING permanently located himself in Asheville, respectfully offers his services to the citizens and public generally.
Rooms over Aston's Drug and Book Store.
March 13,—tf.

PHYSIC FOR THE MILLION.
Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry;
" Rogers' Liverwort and Tar;
" Bull's Sarsaparilla;
McLane's Vermifuge;
Perry Davis' Pain Killer;
Lyon's Kathairon;
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral;
Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry;
" Bitter Catholicon;
" Persian Hair Lustral;
" Bowel Cordial;
" Vermifuge;
Loudon's Indian Expectorant;
" Alterative,
" Carminative Balsam;
" Tonic Vermifuge;
" Female Elixer;
" Cherokee Liniment;
" All Healing Salve;
Ayer's Cathartic Pills; Loudon's Fever and Ague Pills; Brandreth's Pills; Moffatt's Pills; McLane's Liver Pills; Loudon's Ind. Sanative Pills; Wright's Vegetable Pills; Swayne's Sarsaparilla and Tar Pills; Mustang Liniment; Hays' Liniment; Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster; Gray's Ointment; Hutchison's Ointment; Stabler's Cherry Expectorant; Stabler's Vermifuge; Stabler's Diarrhœa Cordial; Hoofland's German Bitters; Jacob's Cordial; Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers; Hembold's Extract Bucha; Hembold's Extract Sarsaparilla; Balm of Thousand Flowers.
All the above, together with a large assortment of Ointments, Balms, Embrocations, Tonics, Salves, Vermifuges, and other preparations, which have been selected with great care for, and are peculiarly adapted to, the resuscitation, renovation, and full purification of disappointed and defeated politicians and their admiring friends.
Just received and for sale at the People's Drug Store, by ASTON.
August 14, 1856.

PURE BRANDY,
PORT SHERRY and Maderia Wine, Holland Gin. For medicinal purposes only, for sale at
June 5, 1856. ASTON'S.

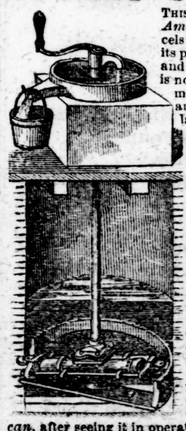
Dr. McLANE'S
CELEBRATED
VERMIFUGE
AND
LIVER PILLS.
Two of the best Preparations of the Age.
They are not recommended as Universal Cure-alls, but simply for what their name purports.
The VERMIFUGE, for expelling Worms from the human system, has also been administered with the most satisfactory results to various animals subject to Worms.
The LIVER PILLS, for the cure of LIVER COMPLAINT, all BILIOUS DERANGEMENTS, SICK HEADACHE, &c.
Purchasers will please be particular to ask for Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated VERMIFUGE and LIVER PILLS, prepared by
Fleming Bros.
SOLE PROPRIETORS, Pittsburgh, Pa., and take no other, as there are various other preparations now before the public, purporting to be Vermifuge and Liver Pills. All others, in comparison with Dr. McLANE'S, are worthless.
The GENUINE McLane's Vermifuge and Liver Pills can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores.
FLEMING BRO'S,
60 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.
Sole Proprietors.
SCOVIL & MEAD, No. 111, Charters street, New Orleans, General Wholesale Agents for the Southern States, to whom all orders must be addressed.
Sold by Smith & McDowell, Asheville, N. C.
" " B. D. Miller & Co., Hendersonville.
" " C. L. Harris & Co., Rutherfordton.
" " J. M. Crayton, "
" " Hull & Grayson, Marion.
" " J. V. Blackwell, Morganton.
" " Fitzgerald, Benners & Long, Waynesville.
" " Allman & Cunningham, Franklin.
June 5, 1856. 1y

The Cottage House.

THIS HOUSE is now open for the accommodation of the Travelling community and Transient Boarders. Its location is between the Furman University and the Depot; being within 250 yards of the former and 100 of the latter. Those having business at the University, and especially those traveling on the Railroad, will find this House a great convenience in two respects: the risk of being left, as the shrill whistle, 30 minutes before the departure of the train, has a waking influence upon unaccustomed ears, and a few steps will bring them to the Depot. Their baggage sent to or brought from this place free of charge. Give my House a trial, which I intend to make my best advertisement.
WILLIAM DARBY.
Greenville, S. C., Feb. 21, 1856 eow6

ALL who wish to purchase *cheap Goods* can be accommodated at the store of
CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.
April 3. tf

☞THOSE Oranges, Figs, Lemons, &c went off rather too fast last week, but a few more of the same sort are expected next week, at
April 17. ASTON'S.

Lindsey's Double-Acting
ROTARY FORCE PUMP.

THIS pump has just been patented in *America* and *England*, and far excels any pump heretofore invented; its peculiarities are *simplicity, power*, and *cheapness*. Its simplicity; there is nothing about it but iron and cast metal, and it can be taken apart and put up by any one, and will last for an age. It has the power to raise water *hundreds of feet*, with the extra expense of $8 and the price of pipe. Water rises in it by hand 100 feet per minute! For cheapness; a No 1. pump (for all ordinary purposes) complete, and fifty feet of pipe, costs but $30! The handle at the top, turns the pipe and pump, and every revolution fills the cylinder twice, affording an abundant supply of water with the least possible expense and labor. It is peculiarly adapted to *deep wells, rail road stations, salt works, mining and manufacturing purposes*. Wherever it is introduced, the old force, suction and chain pumps will disappear. Practical and scientific men pronounce it as without an equal, for all that is here claimed for it. The *Scientific American*, after seeing it in operation, says. "*This pump is very simple in construction, not liable to get out of order, durable, easily operated and economical; we regard it as an excellent improvement.*" Circulars with an accurate drawing and full description sent free of charge to all parts of the country. No. 1, has a one inch pipe; No. 2, 1¼ inches; No. 3, 1¼ inches; and the prices $30, $42, $54; the No. 2 and 3 are designed for *very deep wells, railroad stations, &c.* where much water is required. The subscriber is the general agent for the sale of these pumps to all parts of the world, and *exclusive agent for* NEW YORK. Orders must be accompanied by the *cash*, and should be explicit as to the kind of pump wanted, depth of well, shipping address, &c. They will meet prompt attention. A pump and pipe weighs about 170 lbs. No charge for shipping or cartage. Wells over 50 feet should have extra gearing, which costs $8.
JAMES M. EDNEY,
Com. Merchant, 56 John St. N. Y.
For sale by H. LINDSEY, Inventor, Asheville, N. C.

ASHEVILLE
Mutual Insurance Company,
HAVING fully organized, will issue Policies of Insurance upon property and the lives of white persons and slaves, from ten to sixty years of age, at premium rates so low as to present great inducements to those who feel disposed to insure.
Property or slaves will be insured for two thirds their estimated cash value, and the lives of white persons for any amount not exceeding five thousand dollars, for one year, for seven years, or for life,—the lives of slaves for one year or for five years.
All losses sustained by any member of the Company will be promptly paid within ninety days after due notice thereof, according to the regulations prescribed by the By-Laws of the Company, has been given the Secretary.
It is deemed unnecessary to remark upon the advantages of insuring both life and property, as prudence and self interest will clearly dictate the course to be pursued by the slave and property holder, and by those the loss of whose lives would seal the wretchedness of their families.

DIRECTORS.

James W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, W. Williams, M. Patton, A. B. Chunn, J. F. E. Hardy, Z. B. Vance, John Burgin, C. Moore, J. D. Hyman, W. W. McDowell, N. W. Woodfin, J. W. Woodfin, H. Johnston, J. L. McKee, J. R. Osborne.

OFFICERS.

J. R. OSBORNE, President.
W. W. MCDOWELL, Vice President.
J. B. RANKIN, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. W. PATTON, W. D. RANKIN, M. PATTON.

MEDICAL BOARD.

J. F. E. HARDY, M. D.
J. D. BOYD, " "
C. N. CANDLER, " "

ATTORNIES.

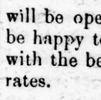
Z. B. VANCE, WILLIAM WILLIAMS.
All communications should be addressed to
J. B. RANKIN, *Secretary.*
Asheville, Nov. 15, 1855.

THE SMALL POX
HAVING lost its power to alarm and the people having began again to benefit themselves by selections from our stock of useful and beautiful
GOODS
we take this occasion to say that we are better prepared than usual to accommodate, and are rejoicing in hope of maintaining and even exceeding our share of patronage heretofore received.
SMITH, BAIRD & CO.
Asheville, May 1, 1856. tf

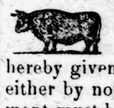
Ready Made Clothing.
Received and for sale, a large lot of *Ready Made Clothing*. Call and see at
W. D. RANKIN & Co's.

TOWN PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

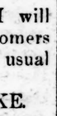
THE subscriber offers for sale his property, whereon he now lives, in the south end of Asheville. The lot contains about one acre and a half. On it is a good dwelling house, out buildings and a fine carriage shop Call and examine for yourself.
JAMES SMITH.
Asheville, mar20tf.

Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes.

OUR stock of these goods is large and inviting. Our coats commence in price at $1; pants 75 cents, and vests 62 cents. Other things in proportion.
SMITH, BAIRD & CO.
May 1, 1856 tf

HO! ALL YE NAKED!
THE subscriber, at his old stand, continues to take the dimensions of his customers, in such a manner as to give them FITS He prefers working on credit, but rather than be contrary will, on a pinch, take pay down. You who want to look neat and wear a BRAGG coat, are particularly invited to call.
J. W. WILSON.
Asheville, April 17, 1856.—tf

TAKE NOTICE.

Necessity compells me to close up my business, and notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to me, either by note or book account, that settlement must be made by the 15th of July next. After that time I shall, without respect of persons, place all unsettled claims in the hands of an Officer for collection. Attend to this matter, ye who are interested, and save cost.

MY MARKET HOUSE
will be open on the 1st of July, and I will be happy to furnish prompt paying customers with the best the country affords, at usual rates.
THOS. GOODLAKE.
June 12, 1856. tf

TAILORING.

THE Subscriber begs leave to announce to his friends and the public generally that he has just opened a new **TAILORING SHOP**, in the room recently occupied by Mr. Hyman as a Book Store; where he will carry on the business of Cutting and Making up Gentlemen's Clothing of every variety and style. He flatters himself that, from a long experience at his trade he is enabled to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. He will always keep on hand the latest and most approved fashions of the day; and he will turn out no job without warranting it to fit. He will receive in payment for work country produce of every kind.
WILLIAM HOWARD
March 20, 1856—tf.

FINE Tobacco and Cigars, for sale by
CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

Flour, by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by
W. D. RANKIN & Co.

MADISON
LAND SALE.

ON THURSDAY, the 16th of October, 1856, I will proceed to sell all the LANDS belonging to the Estate of Samuel Chunn, deceased; including the
STAND AND BRIDGE,
the late residence of said Chunn.
The sale will be made on the premises and continue from day to day until all is sold.
TERMS. One and two years credit, with interest from date the purchaser giving bond and approved security.
I. B. SAWYER, C. M. E.
Sept. 18, 1856. td

"Bonnets of Blue"
STABLES!

THE subscriber is prepared at his Stables to furnish the public with any and every description of riding vehicles, riding horses, &c. He has good
HACKS,
Good horses, and attentive drivers, and will spare no labor or expense to render satisfaction. He will convey passengers to any point with speed and safety.
He will also run a regular Tri-Weekly Four Horse Coach between Asheville and the Warm Springs—leaving Asheville every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 o'clock, A. M., and arrive at Warm Springs same day at 6, P. M. Leave the Springs every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8, A. M., arrive at Asheville same day at 6, P. M.
Passengers can register their names and pay the fare at either the Eagle or Smith's Hotel.
Stables near my residence.
THOMAS GOODLAKE.
Asheville, June 12, 1856. tf

GREAT ATTRACTION!!!
New Spring and Summer
GOODS!
THE undersigned are now receiving and opening at their *OLD STAND*, a heavy assortment of spring and summer **GOODS** of the latest and most fashionable styles; and embracing every variety usually kept in a retail establishment in this country.
They deem it unnecessary to enumerate the various articles, comprised within their assortment; or to specify prices;—suffice it to say, that they have been carefully and tastefully selected, by one of the partners in market; and will be sold at a *VERY SMALL* ADVANCE ON ORIGINAL COST.
They flatter themselves that the superior advantages of which they are possessed for purchasing Goods, will enable them to sell as low, if not a **Little Lower,** than any one else; and as you can get at their store any article you may stand in need of, it will be greatly to your advantage, *one and all*, to come, with your Feathers, Rags, Beeswax, Tallow, Hides, &c., &c.; and more important than all, with your pocket books well filled with *CASH*, and make your purchases of them.
To our old friends and customers, we tender our sincere thanks; and respectfully solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage they have hitherto bestowed upon us.
W. D. RANKIN & CO.

University of Nashville.
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.
THE SIXTH ANNUAL COURSE of LECTURES in this Institution will commence on MONDAY, the 3d of November. A full preliminary course free to all students, will be given by the Professors, commencing on the first Monday of October.
Professors Fees $105. Matriculation Fee $5—Practical Anatomy $10. Graduation Fee $25
For Catalogue and Announcement apply to
PAUL F EVE M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty

Undergraduate Department.
WESTERN MILITARY INSTITUTE.
THE NEXT SESSION of this College will open on MONDAY, SEPT. 8th. The Classical Course is full and every facility is afforded to Students in Scientific Branches. A Preparatory School is attached embracing a course of two years. The Military system is adopted as an effectual means of preserving good order, economy, regular habits, and active bodily exercise.—Charges for Tuition, and Boarding, $100 per term of 20 weeks. Surgeon's Fee $5. Engineering, French Spanish, German, Drawing Book Keeping and Fencing, each $10 per term of 20 weeks.
The last session of the Medical College closed with 339 Matriculants and 85 Graduates from 13 States. The Military College closed its first year in Nashville with 154 Matriculants from 14 States. For Catalogue and Regulations apply to B. R. JOHNSON, Superintendent.
Nashville, July, 1856. 262.

Brownlow's Book.
"THE Great Iron Wheel Examined, and its False Spokes Extracted," by Rev. W. G. Brownlow, L L D. 100 copies of the above work just received at ASTON'S.
August 14.

Tennessee Clover Seed.
FIFTY Bushels Clover Seed, just received, and for sale by
March 13, '56. W. D. RANKIN & Co.

THE LAST
WARNING!
THE Partnership heretofore existing between Smith & McDowell, closed some time since. This is a final notice to all persons indebted to the firm that the business MUST and SHALL be wound up. Those who do not settle with us immediately, may, without exception, expect to settle with an Officer.
SMITH & McDOWELL.
Asheville, March 27, 1856. tf

LADIES
WISHING to purchase fine DRESS GOODS for spring and summer wear, are advised to call on
CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.
April 3. tf

Wool Wanted.
We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.
W. D. RANKIN & CO.
May 26, '53.

Notice.
100,000 **GOOD PINE SHINGLES** wanted, for which we will give notes and accounts; or half cash and half goods. We will pay the highest price, and sell the cheapest goods. Call at once all ye shingle makers, as we wont take more than the above quantity.
SMITH & McDOWELL.
March 27, 1856. 348 tf